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Apparatus for measuring a small quantity of a liquid

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The invention relates to an apparatus for measuring a volume of a quantity of a liquid, for example, in connection with a medical diagnostic test, comprising at 5 least one chamber for receiving the liquid, which chamber comprises a bottom and upright side walls and at least two electrodes to connect to a voltage source and to a measuring system for determining the electrical impedance between the electrodes.

10      **INSB** Such an apparatus is known from the international patent application WO96/24030 (PCT/US96/00611). The prior art apparatus possesses a chamber with side walls provided with electrodes. The drawback of this known apparatus, which is used, for example, for performing medical diagnostic tests on blood or the like is that the chamber for receiving the liquid has a rather large volume. This is a disadvantage since as a consequence such an apparatus, 15 which is not only used for medical diagnostic purposes but is also applied in fine-chemical and pharmaceutical test arrays, uses large amounts of liquid. Such liquids as, for instance biochemical receptors, are costly, as a result of which it has long been endeavoured to make the type of apparatus described in the preamble smaller, especially in respect of the chamber volume. Such smaller volumes have 20 the additional advantage of speeding up reaction rates of the liquids introduced into the apparatus, due to the reduced diffusion distances and the physical limitations inherent to a smaller chamber volume. Accordingly, the importance of precisely measuring the amount of liquid increases, as with (very) small test volumes small deviations will easily lead to inaccurate test results. With 25 the miniaturization of the chamber that is part of such an apparatus, the problem arises that it is difficult to incorporate the electrodes into the side walls of the chamber.

ber. Moreover, a precise measurement of the volume is then no longer possible.

It is the object of the invention therefore to provide an apparatus of the kind mentioned in the preamble, that can be miniaturized to a significant extent, that makes it possible to precisely measure the liquid volume in the chamber, that can be fabricated at low costs, and that is suitable for use in automated test procedures. *ins B4*

10 To this end the apparatus according to the invention is characterized in that the electrodes are substantially incorporated in the bottom of the chamber, allowing the electrical impedance of the liquid itself to be determined.

15 Surprisingly it has been shown, that by using the apparatus according to the invention it is possible to perform very precise volume measurements of the liquid in the chamber, while even the presence of a concave or convex meniscus on the liquid hardly has any negative effect 20 on the accuracy of the measurement. Applicant believes to be able to explain this through the measurement being based on a totally different principle compared with the method of measurement using the apparatus disclosed in WO 96/24030, although the two appear to bear some relationship 25 to one another. In the prior art apparatus, the volume is measured indirectly due to the electrical transfer between the electrode plates being influenced by the level of liquid between them, but also by the degree of electrical coupling of the electrodes to the liquid. However, in 30 the invention an impedance measurement of the liquid itself takes place, and the degree of electrical coupling of the electrodes to the liquid is invariant with regard to the amount of liquid present in the chamber.

It is observed that from WO 98/03841 35 (PCT/US97/12866) a capacitive water level gauge is known wherein two electrodes are incorporated in the bottom. However, this publication is not concerned with measuring a water volume, nor is it possible to use the apparatus

disclosed in this publication for a medical diagnostic test, in which it is important to be able to measure a small amount of liquid.

A first advantageous embodiment of the apparatus 5 according to the invention is characterized in that the bottom of the chamber is substantially formed by a glass substrate. This affords the advantage that no steps need to be taken to electrically insulate the electrodes with respect to the substrate. Preferably the electrodes are 10 then provided on the glass substrate, and are embedded in an insulation layer provided on the glass substrate.

A second advantageous embodiment of the apparatus according to the invention is characterized in that the 15 bottom of the chamber is substantially formed by a silicon wafer. On this basis the apparatus can be fabricated at low costs, the chamber of the apparatus can be given a precise volume, while the same can be conveniently embodied by applying the appropriate semiconductor technology for direct coupling with an automatic, possibly computer- 20 ized, measuring system.

Desirably in this embodiment, the silicon wafer is provided with a first insulation layer, preferably of  $\text{SiO}_2$ . This electrically insulates the electrodes with respect to the wafer, and further reduces the undesirable 25 capacitive coupling of the electrodes to the silicon wafer.

It is further desirable for the electrodes to be provided on the first insulation layer of the silicon wafer and for them to be embedded in a second insulation 30 layer, preferably  $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y$ , which is provided on the first insulation layer. In this way the electrodes are prevented from being galvanically coupled with the liquid to be introduced into the chamber.

It is further advantageous that the upright side 35 walls are formed by etching insulation material provided on the second insulation layer. Production-technically this can be realized quite easily.

The invention provides an apparatus which, in a preferred variant, is characterized in that the chamber is equipped to receive liquid up to an amount of maximally 2 nanolitres.

5 In addition the invention has the advantage that in a desirable embodiment it can be fabricated such that it comprises a plurality of chambers arranged in an array. This is very convenient for performing extensive testing procedures.

10 The invention is further embodied in a method for measuring a quantity of liquid using the apparatus according to the invention, and is characterized in that the voltage source is an alternating voltage source having a frequency of at least approximately 15 kHz. The advantage 15 of this measure is that the effect of the coupling capacity between the electrodes and the liquid is negligible, which contributes to the precision in measuring the quantity of liquid introduced into the chamber.

ins 95> 20 The invention will now be further explained with reference to the drawing, which

in Figure 1, shows a schematic cross section of a first embodiment of the apparatus according to the invention; and

25 in Figure 2, shows a schematic cross section of a second embodiment of the apparatus according to the invention.

Identical reference numbers used in the Figures refer to similar parts.

ins 84> 30 In the Figures 1 and 2 the apparatus is generally indicated with reference number 1. Liquid whose volume is to be measured may be introduced into the chamber 2 of the apparatus. This chamber 2 comprises a bottom 3 and upright side walls 4. Further, electrodes 5 are provided which are incorporated in the bottom 3 of the chamber 2. Via electric cables (not shown), the electrodes 5 can be connected to a voltage source and a measuring system in a manner with which the person skilled in the art is fully acquainted, which electrodes serve to determine the electri-

cal impedance between the electrodes 5 as it is being formed by the liquid to be introduced into the chamber 2.

A first embodiment of the apparatus according to the invention will now be elucidated with reference to

5 Figure 1. The bottom 3 of the chamber 2 is substantially formed by a silicon wafer 6. The silicon wafer 6 is provided with a first insulation layer 7, which is preferably  $\text{SiO}_2$ . The electrodes 5 are provided on the first insulation layer 7 of the silicon wafer 6, and embedded in a second 10 insulation layer 8, preferably  $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y$ , which is provided on the first insulation layer 7. The upright side walls 4 finally are preferably formed by etching insulation material applied to the second insulation layer 8. For this purpose it is convenient to use, for example,  $\text{SiO}_2$ .

15 Figure 2, shows a second embodiment of the apparatus according to the invention. In this embodiment the main portion of the bottom 3 is formed by a glass substrate 9. The electrodes 5 are provided on the glass substrate 9, being embedded in an insulation layer 10. Again, 20 any suitable material may be used for the insulation layer 10 such as, for example,  $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y$ . In this second embodiment finally, the upright walls 4 are also preferably formed by etching the insulation material applied to the insulation layer 10.

25 Although for the sake of clarity the invention is explained in an embodiment comprising only one chamber 2, it should be appreciated that the apparatus according to the invention may also be embodied comprising a plurality of adjacently arrayed chambers 2, which appropriately may, 30 for example, have the following dimensions. The dimensions of the array may be 5 by 5  $\text{mm}^2$ , possibly comprising eight by twelve (= 96) chambers 2, having a width, length and height of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 6-40  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. The liquid volume that such a chamber 2 can contain is approximately 0.2-1.5 nanolitres. The first insulation layer 7 of the apparatus 1 then has, for example, a thickness of 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . The electrodes 5 may be of aluminium, of a thickness

of 300 nanometres, and covered with a 500-nanometres-thick  $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y$  layer.

The preceding discussion and dimensional examples should be understood as being non-limitative exemplary embodiments. The protective scope of the invention is determined exclusively by the appended claims. The preceding discussion merely serves to elucidate said claims.